FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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rice for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Oct. 19.

Money Market.—The money market is disquieted, owing in part to the foreign news, and to apprehensions of a "financial crisis" in France, but we look for more composure within a few days. Suppose the Bank of France suspends, and suppose this is followed by a suspension in England, although the latter does not appear as probable as it did a year ago, and suppose the worst fears of the alarmists there are realized—WHAT THEN? A prudent foresight is at all times wise and judicious; a *panic* is always foolish, and generally baseless. Some men will run if they see any body ready to chase them, whether they have any reason to be afraid or not; this class are generally out of breath through their desperate exertions to get away from something that has neither purpose or ability to injure them. With plentiful harvests, industrious habits, and union and peace among ourselves, we may sympathize with those who are less fortunate, without thrusting ourselves between the sufferers and their calamities. The want of a demand for our cotton may create temporary difficulties, but the article is essential to the world's consumption, and the trade, if checked in one quarter, will flow through other channels. The interruption to trade and commerce from the war is scarcely noticable, owing to the fact that Russia has no navy with which to harrass her enemies.

The Stock market declined ¼ a ½ this morning in most descriptions, and the market was again depressed this afternoon.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

Cotton Prospects.—The Atlantic brought out an immense number of orders to lower the limits previously sent for the purchase of cotton, as also a large number to stop purchasing on account of the writers entirely. From the tone of some of the letters it would seem that a panic was about commencing.

BOSTON, October 20.

Massachusetts Politics.—The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has written a letter to the Whig Executive Committee, expressing his continued cordial co-operation with the Whig party, and denouncing the Fusion movement in strong terms.

Dr. Kirk was killed in a duel near Savannah on Saturday week by John Chaplin, Esq., his own brother-in-law. The difficulty is said to have originated in distribution of some property. Mr. Chaplin fired his two first shots in the air, and was slightly wounded each time, but seeing that his antagonist was determined to kill him, his second told him that if he intended to throw away his shot he (the second) would assume the position of principal.

Accordingly, at the next fire, Mr. Chaplin directed his bullet with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the heart. Dr. Kirk was from Savannah, while Mr. Chaplin was from this State. *Charleston Standard.*

The Value of the Grass Crop.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, in his address at the Agricultural Fair held at Elmira, New York, says our grass crop is not properly appreciated. No crop, he says, approaches so near a spontaneous yield, and none yields so large a profit. The hay crop of the United States in 1850 was over 13,000,000 tons; that for 1855 he estimates at 15,000,000, which was worth $150,000,000; while the whole cotton crop is valued at only $128,000,000. Of this crop more than half is produced by the four States—New York, (which yields one-fourth of the whole,) Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The grass crop, which is used for pasturage, is at least as valuable; so that this single herb is worth annually over three hundred millions of dollars. Few people will believe that the grass crop of New York is worth more than its wheat, and yet statistics show that such is the case.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line, Oct. 23, Str. Brothers, with goods for E C Hall, Mrs C A Brown, Starr & Williams, Webb & Bro, J G Shepherd, G Lauder, G Brandt, J Kyle, A A McKethan, J J & R Gilchrist, T Smith, Bailey, Bingham & Co, Murphy, McRorie & Co, W A Lash, A M Leavey, S Young, M A Baker, C Harmsen, J N Smith, E W Willkings, R Mitchell.

McLaurin's Line, Oct. 24, Str. Southerner and Tow Boat North State, with goods for E W Willkings, E A Vogler & Co, W Sheek, F Fries, E Shaub, T Vogler, G W Conrad, Conrad & Williams, D & W McLaurin, Normal College, Hauser & Wilson, Johnson & Rich, Woodruff, M & Co, Goldsbery & Loftin, G P Parks & Co, Jarrold & Abbertson, Lash & Moore, G H Lee, G O Ross, Hamlin & York, S Young, Rev M McQueen, W P Henly, G H White & Lise, E C Bartlett & Co, Martin, Bitting & Co, S Rose, J M Worth & Co, B Bailey, H Wright, J Newlin, G Gartner, Yadkin Manufacturing Co, J Cowles, D N Dalton, D M Dallion, G W Williams & Co, E Belo, Milton Couch, D Hackney & Son, W A Lash, David Murphy, G W Thomas, A A McKethan, Pearce & Ferguson, Council, Ray & Co.

Cape Fear Line, Oct. 24.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for J W Bitting, Coffin, Thomson & Co, W O Smith, J O Ross, J Cowles, jr, Transou & Bro, Lash & Moore, D Hackney & Son, W Fulton, J Cowles, sr, W Trelson, W Draughon, D Murphy, Jerral & Albertson, E Belo, S Perry, M L Holmes, W W Farabee, R H Massey, Yadkin Co, Andrews & Barringer, J A Womack, A A McKethan, Goldsberry & Loftin, S J Pearson, J N Smith, E C Hall, S T Hawley & Son, Woodruff, Miller & Co, J & Kerner, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Johnson & Co, J M & D Worth, A H McNeill, T F Prather, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, Martin & Davis, J M Worth & Co, R T Long, T Graham, Morning, Coble, Crease & Co, J P Leak, G W Williams & Co, Holmes & Harriss, J B Alford, J McIver, Miss H Stauber, S J Hinsdale, Miss M Peterson, Hamlin & York, G W Harris, J W Thomas, J W Field, Hobson & Moreheat, Martin, Bitting & Co, H Martin & Bro, T B Tyson, W A Lash, Rockfish Co, Lehman & Butner, J J Leach, C W Williams & Co, W & A H Welsh, A Brower, J & V W Perry & Co, J Sullivan & Son, W P Henly, J M & W Raper, Elkin Co, J Worth & Son, Dillon & Gardner, W H Brittain, Tomlinson, English & Co, Winbourn & Witty, S Rose, Welch & Reese.

Orrell's Line, Oct. 25, Str. Sun, with goods for C E Leete, S Buckrack, J Kyle, R W Kinlaw, G H Lee, G W I Goldston, H A London, Bell & Sullivan, Worth & Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, A J O'Hanlon, Bulla & Briles, C Black, M W Jessup, Drake & Parker, Troy & Marsh, E W Willkings, J W Fields, S J Hinsdale, J W Cowles, J O Ross, O S Foe, J Hoover, A W Steel, J McIver.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22.—Schr. Exchange from Baltimore. 23.—Brig Helvelyn fm Boston; Schr. Caroline fm Oak Island.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1855.

THE STATE FAIR.—We have been surprised at the meagreness of the accounts of the Fair given by the Raleigh papers—the Petersburg papers being far ahead of them in giving full and early details. But it seems that from some cause a feeling of hostility, or at least of indifference, has arisen between the press and the officers of the Society. A letter to the Petersburg Democrat says.—

"The causes of the comparative failure of the Fair were fully discussed, and with much point and force by Mr. Smith, of Halifax, who, in our estimation, paid a high and well-merited compliment to the Press.—He very properly attributed the meagreness of the exhibition to the apathy of the Raleigh press. From some cause or other, the Society has failed to enlist the sympathy and support of the press here, or by their probable neglect to extend courtesies commonly accorded the fraternity, have contributed to forestall any assistance from that source."

And we see that at least two of the Raleigh papers complain of the "want of courtesy and facilities afforded the press," and of "the pitiable business of charging the Reporters 25 cents every time they passed in." It is to be regretted that any facility was denied to the press, upon which, undoubtedly, so much depends in securing success to any public enterprise. But we think that the example of two of the Petersburg papers, under somewhat similar circumstances in regard to the Union Fair at that place, is worthy of imitation. Those papers express their indignation at the treatment received, but publish full details, *for the benefit of their readers.*

The Executive Committee appointed for 1855–6, consists of Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Chairman, and Messrs. W. R. Poole, Chas. L. Hinton, R. A. Hamilton, Richard H. Smith, Jno. S. Dancy, Paul C. Cameron, and W. H. Jones.

The following were the receipts of the Society during the Fair up to Thursday evening:

Payments by 418 members,	$1,254 00
At the Gate,	1,468 96
Hacks,	170 00
Shows, &c.,	35 00
Donation,	5 00
Rents,	90 00
	$3,022 96
From the State,	1,500 00
Total	$4,522 96

We copy the List of Premiums awarded.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—We were surprised and concerned to hear, some years ago, from reliable authority, that Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, doubted, if he did not altogether discredit, the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We have consequently feared, that in the forthcoming volumes of his History of the United States, he would endeavor to wrest from our State the credit of this bold deed in favor of liberty. If he were to do so, so much is his History relied upon, it would be difficult ever afterwards to command the public confidence in that event, which has always seemed to us authenticated beyond reasonable doubt.

Fearing what we did, it has been with great pleasure that we observed, in Mr. Bancroft's speech at King's Mountain, a distinct assertion that *"the sons of the Scotch covenanters in Mecklenburg were the first to sever the connexion with Great Britain, and institute government for themselves."*

Of course, that which Mr. Bancroft then spoke, he will publish in his History, to which even Mr. Jefferson, if he were living, would have to defer.

GREAT SUCCESS BY A NEW AUTHORESS.—We have not much time to read novels, but there is a new one which we have been tempted to read because the authoress is pleasantly remembered by us and by many in this town to whom she is personally known. We allude to the new work called "Isora's Child," a love story of fashionable life in New York city and neighborhood. It has been published about four weeks, we believe, and already five editions of 1000 copies each have been called for. Considering that it is the lady's first publication, this is extraordinary success. And the skill with which she has delineated her chief characters, justifies that success. The heroine, Flora, (Isora's child) pleases us less, however, than the other, Cora Livingston, who is not, indeed, painted as an angel, but as a true and most lovely woman. The selfish, ambitious, fashionable man of the world, is strikingly portrayed in Louis Clarendon. His successful rival, Rufus Wilton; the broken down but still proud aristocrat, Edward Livingston; the cold blooded villain Roger Wilton, are all well sustained characters. And the moral of the book is decidedly good.

FAILURE OF RIVERS.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal has a long article on the diminution of water in the Alabama rivers. It attributes the decrease, and is undoubtedly correct in doing so, to the clearing and cultivation of lands on the banks and in the neighborhood of the rivers and their feeders, by which the rain that falls is exposed both to evaporation and to absorption by the loosened earth.

The same effect is observable here, and must be on all rivers where agriculture is extending. But our energetic boat owners have more than repaired the loss, by introducing [illegible] draft boats. By this means the commerce on the Cape Fear is far more regular and speedy than it was some years ago when there was much more water.

There was a Convention of the "American party" at Raleigh last week, which resolved to abolish all the secrets of the order, and to form a publicly-organized party. It was also resolved to hold a State Convention at Greensborough on the 10th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State. An Executive Committee was appointed, &c.

NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS ON SLAVERY.—To those people in the South who believe, or pretend to believe, that the Northern Locofocos are more to be relied on by the South than the Northern Whigs, we beg to present the following resolutions, "unanimously adopted" by the Convention of the county of Onondago, N. Y., every town but one of that populous county being fully represented:—

"*Resolved*, That the repudiation on the part of and by the Southern or slaveholding States of the Confederacy of a solemn compact of more than one-third of a century's duration, and the full benefits of which, during its continuance, they have realized, and which was but just becoming of practical importance to the North, was a breach of faith unpardonable, and is an admonition not to be disregarded that compromises with slavery are entered into but to be broken; and that henceforth we repudiate all compromises except those contained in the Constitution.

"*Resolved*, That WE WILL OPPOSE, by all legitimate and constitutional means, *the admission into this Confederacy of any more slave States;* and that therefore we are opposed to the restoration of the Missouri compromise."

The Administration papers and office holders of Western New York stand upon these resolutions as the platform of the party.

GREENVILLE (S. C.) AND FRENCH BROAD RAIL ROAD.—The sum of $200,000, required to secure the charter granted by our last Legislature for the organization of a company to construct a rail road from Greenville to Asheville, &c., has been subscribed, and a meeting has been called to elect officers. An Engineer has been employed to survey the route. The Asheville Spectator considers the success of the work as certain.

THE HORSE-HAIR SNAKE.—But few of our readers, we suppose, have ever seen a common horse-hair animated, having the appearance and all the motions of a snake. Such a one we saw on Tuesday last at the store of Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin. It was found by a negro boy in a pool of stagnant water, and put in a bottle of water, where it was exercising itself by coiling, swimming, and opening its mouth, which was so minute that it required younger eyes than ours to perceive it. This singular animal is, (or was, for we know not whether it is yet alive,) about 3 inches long, and about as thick as a No. 10 thread.

Speaking of snakes, we once surprised some friends from the North, (where there are not so many varieties of snakes as with us,) by telling them of the jointer snake, which, on being struck, flies into a number of separate parts, showing a smooth surface where joined; which parts are said to re-unite again, after the assailant leaves. Our boyish recollections enabled us to vouch for all but the re-union. That we never saw.

Nor did it happen to us to be chased by the joints, as the Hoosier was who thus tells his story in the Knickerbocker:—

"'Yer see, I was comin' 'long the edge of the perayre one mornin', down in Indyanner, when fust I know, I come across one of these 'ere jirt snakes, as they call 'em, a great nice feller, stretched out in the sun as pooty as ever you see. I didn't scare him, but jest stepped back a little ways, and cut a saplin' about four feet and a half long, and trimmed it out slick with my jack-knife. Thinks I, old feller, I'll find out pooty quick how many j'ints you got in yer. So I stepped up kinder softly, and hit him a right smart lick across his back, and by thunder ——!'

"'Did he come apart? What did he do then?' asked the listeners, very much excited.

"'Why, he flew into *more'n forty pieces! and I'll be doggoned if every derned one of 'em didn't take right after me!*'"

Rather "hard story" that!

A new Post Office called Green Swamp has been established in Columbus county, N. C.: Jas. Freshwater, Postmaster.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

From Texas—Indian Difficulties.—The latest news from Texas brings an account of another battle between Capt. Callahan's Rangers and the Mexicans and Indians. It was reported that the Captain had returned to San Antonio for reinforcements, where a meeting had been held and resolutions passed to raise one thousand men for immediate service. It was reported that a large number of the enemy had crossed to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Scott's Back Pay.—The accounting officers of the Treasury are now engaged, by order, it is stated, in making up the back pay of Gen. Scott, as Lieutenant General. The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury have been a long while in coming to the conclusion to do a very gracious act,—but, nevertheless, the public will rejoice,—that the old veteran is to receive the poor reward his country has given him,—for the very highest sort of services.

A Wonderful Woman.—A female school-teacher in her advertisement stated that she was "complete mistress of her own tongue." "If that's the case," said a caustic old bachelor, "she can't ask too much for her services."

School Examination.—Class in the Catechism Attend.—"Where was John Rogers burnt?" No answer, till Jake at the foot of the class sings out, "I know, sir." "Well, where was John Rodgers; burnt?" Jake throwing up his chin and taking an extra breath of wind, sings out in a double octavo fortissimo, "In the fire!"

'Barney, where have ye been?' 'To widow Mulloney's ball, and an illigant time we had of it—four fights in fifteen minutes, and knock-downs with the watchmen that left but one whole nose in the house, and that belonged to the tea kettle. Bedad, the likes were never to be seen since we waked ould Donally."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

List of Premiums Awarded at the Third Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

We give below a list of the premiums awarded by the Judges at the late Fair. There may be a few omissions or errors in the list. We have not been able to procure the report on Fruit and Fruit trees, as it was not handed in before the hour for reading out the premiums.

BRANCH I.—LIVE STOCK.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Class.—Thoroughbreds.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st premium, $25
2d best Stallion over 4 yrs. old, W. F. Petts, 15
Best brood Mare over 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st pr. 15
2d best brood Mare over 4 years old, P. C. Cameron 2d pr. 10
Best Mare over 2 and under 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st pr. 10

The committee cannot withhold their admiration of a yearling colt, the property of Gen. M. T. Hawkins, and recommend him to the consideration of the Discretionary Committee.

Wm. R. Holt, John Kirkland, Walter Gwynn, Committee.

2d Class.—Quick Draught and Saddle Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 yrs., S. O'Bryant, 1st pr. 20
2d best do. do. F. M. Parker, 2d pr. 10
2d best brood Mare, over 4 yrs., S. O'Bryant 2d pr. 5
Best pair matched Carriage Horses, raised in the State, W. H. Holderness, 1st pr. 20
1 Colt, 2 yrs. old, Ab. Scott, 1st pr. 5
1 black Horse, Jacob Sorrel, 1st pr. 5
1 harness Horse, S. T. Cuthbertson, 1st pr. 10

C. M. JORDAN, Ch'm.

3d Class.—Heavy Draught Horses.

2d best Stallion over 4 yrs., Jno. Hayes, 2d pr. 10
Best brood Mare over 4 yrs., Starling Parish, 1st pr. 15

In this class the committee examined a very fine Gray Horse, 5 years old, exhibited by S. O'Bryant, of Roxboro', being superior to any horse in this class on exhibition—all other horses were ruled out for the first premium. In consequence of this horse having drawn a premium at the N. C. State Fair last year, the committee could not award the same horse a premium this year. Given under our hands this 17th of October, 1855.

H. T. Clarke, J. A. Whitaker, J. M. Cunningham, Committee.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

Best Jack, with improved certificates, imported, A. Walker & Co., 1st pr. $20
Best and largest Jack, raised in the State, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st pr. 20
Best and largest Jennett, raised in the State, S. W. Cotton, 1st pr. 10

J. S. Dancy, S. P. Hill, Alex. B. Hawkins, Committee.

SECOND DIVISION.

CATTLE.

1st Class.—Short Horns and Durhams.

Best Bull over 3 years, N. Devon, S. Smith, 1st pr. $15
Best Bull over 2 and under 3 years, Durham, Wm. Russell, 1st pr. 10
Best Bull over 1 and under 3 years, Wm. Russell, 1st pr. 5
Best Heifer over 1 and under 2 years, Wm. Russell, 1st pr. 3
Best Cow over 3 years, N. Devon, Dr. R. H. Mason, 2d pr. 10
Best Calf, N. Devon, S. Smith, 1st pr. 3
Best do. 6 months old, Devon and Durham, Wm. Russell, 1st pr. 3
Best Heifer 15 months old, N. Devon, Dr. W. R. Holt, 1st pr. 3
Best 2 year old N. Devon, Col Gwynn, 1st pr. 3
Best Heifer over 1 and under 2 years old, Devon, E. Hall, 3

Jas. E. Williams, H. G. Williams, A. W. Venable, Committee.

Grades or Mixed Blood and Native Cattle.

Best Bull, Native, 3½ years old, M. S. Henly, 1st pr. 15
Best Cow, Grade, 4 yrs., Seth Jones, 1st pr. 10

L. O'B. Branch, Thos. Ruffin, R. R. Bridgers, Committee.

Working Oxen.

Best pair of Work Oxen, John Hayes, 1st pr. 10

C. L. Hinton, Thos. Miller, Committee.

Fat Cattle.

Best fat Ox, E. A. Crudup, 1st pr. 5

W. A. Graham, C. Graves, Bryan Grimes, Committee.

Milch Cows.

Best Milch Cow giving not less than 20 quarts on exhibition, Seth Jones, 1st pr. 20
2d best do. giving not less than 16 quarts on exhibition, Jno. Hayes, 2d pr. 10

A. W. Venable, E. J. Mumford; Committee.

THIRD DIVISION.

SHEEP.

Best Bucks, 4 yrs. old, South-down and Leicester, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, 1st pr. 10

Wm. Long, J. H. Bryan, G. J. Ward, Committee.

FOURTH DIVISION.

SWINE.

1st Class.—Large Breed.

Best breeding Sow over 2 years old, with not less than 4 pigs, W. T. Hopkins, 1st pr. $5

2d Class.—Small Breed

Best boar under 2 yrs., J. C. Patridge, 1st pr. 5
Best sow do. do. do. do. 5

3d Class.—Natives.

Best fat Hog, raised in the State, S. R. Ireland, 1st pr. 5

R. H. Smith, S. W. Humphrey, Committee.

POULTRY.

Best pair Shanghais, F. J. Haywood, 1st pr. $3
" Brahmas, Mrs. J. C. Patridge, 1st pr. 3
" Game, J. D. Newsom, 1st pr. 3
" Cross-breed, E. E. Hunter, 1st pr. 3
" Domestic Turkeys, Mrs. Dr. Mason, 3
" Muscovy Ducks, J. McKimmon, 1st pr 3
Best exhibition of Pigeons, F. M. Ironmonger, 1st pr. 5
Best and largest exhibition of Poultry by one exhibitor, Mrs. J. C. Patridge, 1st pr. 10
Golden and Silver Seabright Bantams, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, 1st pr. 3
Best Wild Indian Game, Thos. Greer, 1st pr. 3

Thos. McIlhenny, Thos. S. Ashe, A. M. Lewis, Committee.

BRANCH II.—AGRICULTURE.

Second Class.—Agricultural Productions, raised by the Exhibitor.

Best variety of Bread Corn, T. S. Hoskins, 1st pr. 3
" Stock do. W. D. Jones, 1st pr. 3
" Wheat, W. D. Jones, 1st pr. 3
" Oats, W. H. Robards, do. 3
" Rye, Dr. E. A. Crudup do. 3
" Field Peas, W. D. Jones, 1st pr. 3
" Sweet Potatoes, Crawford Taylor 2
" Irish do., P. R. Hines, 1st pr. 3
" Grass Seed, Jno. Stafford, 1st pr. 5

Thos. Bragg, W. W. Holden, E. Hall, Committee.

DAIRY.

Best jar Fresh Butter, W. B. Williams, 1st pr. $3

H. H. Watters, A. B. Hawkins, S. P. Hill, Committe.

Food, Condiments, &c., from 14 to 19.

For the best specimen of the following dried fruits: Peaches, Pears and Apples, of each not less than ½ bushel, S. W Westbrooks, 1st pr. for each, $2
For the best and greatest variety of the above dried fruits made and exhibited by the same individual, S. W. Westbrooks, 1st pr., $5
For the best specimen of Domestic Wine, not less than ½ doz. bottles, D. W. Lewis, 1st pr. $5

W. H. Walters, A. B. Hawkins, S. P. Hill, Committee.

Food, Condiments, &c,. to 14.

For the best specimen of Wheat Flour, Alex'r Dixon, 1st pr. $10
2d best ditto. N. Price, 1st pr. 5
Best specimen Corn Meal, W. F. Collins, 1st pr. 3
A barrel of superior Flour, made from 3¾ bushels white Wheat at Long Creek Mills, by S. H. Hunt, deserves notice.

J. B. G. Roulhac, Wm. Upchurch, M. B. Royster, Committee.

Vegetables.

Best stalks of Egg Plants, T. E. Pender, 1st pr. $1
Best Pumpkins, M. Lambert, 1st pr. 1
Best Beets, K. M. C. Williamson, 1st pr. 1
Best Turnips, J. Kirkpatrick, 1st pr. 1

D. W. Courts, W. A. Gwynn, W. W. Holden, Committee.

BRANCH III—MECHANICS.

MECHANICS.

First Class,—Plows, &c.

Best Side-Hill Plow, W. B. Church, 1st pr. $10
Best double Mould Board Plow, Borum & McLean, 1st pr. 5
Best cast Mould Board, 1 horse Plow, W. B. Williams, 1st pr. 10
Best cast Mould Board, 2 horse plow, J. H. Gooch, 1st pr. 10
Best wrought Mould Board, 1 horse Plow, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st pr. 10
Best wrought Mould Board, 2 horse Plow, A. Dixon, 1st pr. 10
Best wrought Sub-Soil Plow, W. B. Williams, 1st pr. 10
Best wrought Cotton Scraper Plow, W. B. Williams, 1st pr. 10
Best Toothed Harrow, W. B. Williams, 1st pr. 5
Best Iron Roller, smooth, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st pr 5
" pegged, " " 5
Best and greatest variety of Agricultural Implements, manufactured in the State, by the Exhibitor, or under his supervision, W. B. Williams, 1st pr. 25

Second-Class—Farm Vehicles, &c.

Best 2 horse Road Wagon, J. L. Woods, 1st pr 1
Best Wheel Barrow, Cobb, Hilton & Co., " 2
Best pair Wagon or Plow Hames, J L Woods, " 2
Best 2 horse Pleasure Carriage, Dibble & Bros., 1st premium, 25
Best top Buggy, Nelson & Doughty, 1st pr. 10
Best lot of Wheel Hubs, Cobb, Hilton & Co., 1st pr. 3

Jas. Leathers, C. B. Root, R. R. Bridgers,

Third Class—Machinery.

HORSE POWER.

Best Sweep Horse Power, J. H. Gooch 1st pr. $15
Best Corn and Cob Crusher, Robbins & Bibb 15
Best Threshing Machine, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st pr. 15
Best Broadcasting and Drilling Machine for Grain or grass, C. Burnett, 1st pr. 10
Best Cotton Gin, J. S. Carlisle, 1st pr. 20
Best Hay Press, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st pr. 10

HAND POWER.

Best Fanning Mill, C. Burnet, 1st pr. 5
Best Corn Sheller, R. Sinclair & Co., 1st pr. 5
Best Straw and Shuck Cutter, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st pr. 5
Best Smut Machine, J. A. McMannin, 1st pr. 10

Willis Lewis, A. Brown, W. Albright, Com.

Fourth Class—Saddlery, &c.

Best set Carriage Harness, Houston & Overby, 1st pr. $15
Best Ladies' Saddle, Bridle and Martingals, C. W. D. Hutchins, 1st pr. 5
Best Set 4 Horse Wagon Harness, John Sawyer & Co., 1st pr. 5

Samuel P. Hill, H. A. Gilliam, W. H. Holderness, Committee.

Cabinet Work.

Best Bedstead, Parker Rand, 1st pr. 5
Best Spring Seat Lounge, Watson & Booth, 1st pr
T. E. Pender, A. F. Garrett, Chas. Latham, Committee.

Shoes, Hats, &c.

Best pair Gentlemen's Boots, Henry Porter 1st pr. $3
Best pair Gentlemen's Shoes, Henry Porter 1st pr. 2
Best Dress Hat, silk or fur, G. W. & D. Gee, 1st pr. 3
Best Plantation Hat, G. W. & D. Gee, 1st pr. 3
Best half dozen wool Hats, W. D. Andrews, 1st pr. 2
Best Straw or Grass Hats, Mrs. Nancy Newton, 1st pr. 3
Best Bonnet and Bandbox made of Hair, S. Hardy, 1st pr. 3
Geo. T. Cooke, H. J. B. Marsh, W. D. Jones, Committee.

Fifth Class.—Sundries from No. 13 to 17.

For the best and greatest variety of Mechanics' Tools, made in the State, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st pr. $10
Best lot Manufactured Tobacco, Chewing, Y. & E. P. Jones, 1st pr. 10
Best Box Cigars, Lash & Bro. 1st pr. 5
Best Box Tallow Candles, Mrs. Jno. C. Patridge, 1st pr. 5

J. W. Harris, L. O'B. Branch, Thos. Miller, Committee.

Fifth Class—Sundries No. 12.

Best lot of Rifles, A. C. Ledbetter, 1st pr. $5
Best Brass Kettles, Jos. Waltering, 1st pr. 5
Best Harness Leather, Jacob Ramsour & Co., 1st pr. 5
Best side of Harness Leather, W. F. Hulbard, 1st pr. 3
Best lot Edged Tools, Jos. Waltering 1st pr. 10
Best Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Jos. Waltering 1st pr. 5
Best Improved American Rifle, W. W. Clark, 1st pr. 5

J. W. Lewis, David Hinton, Committee.

BRANCH IV—MANUFACTURES.

First Class.—Mill Fabrics.

Best piece Sattinett, Carson, Young & Green, 1st pr. 5
Best piece Woolen Jeans, Carson, Young & Green, 1st pr. 5
Best Felt Blanket, W. D. Andrews, 1st pr. 3
Best piece Woolen Carpet, Mrs. R. A. Lewis, 1st pr. 5
Best piece Shirting and Sheeting, J. Newlan & Son, 1st pr. 5
Best Bale Cotton Yarn, (all numbers,) J. Newlan & Son, 1st pr. 5

Jno. H. Leavy, H. G. Spruill, Wm. Hill, Committee.

Second Class.—Household Fabrics.

Best counterpane, Mrs. R. Harris, 1st pr. 3
Best Quilt, (cotton) Mrs. Jno. Y. Jones, 1st pr. 5
Best Quilt, (silk) Mrs. G. W. Mordecai 1st pr. 5
Best Home-made Carpet, Mrs. R. A. Lewis, 1st pr. 3
Best pair home-made Blankets, Mrs. Rebecca Broughton 1st pr. 3
Best Hearth Rug, Miss A. McRae, 1st pr. 3
Best pair home-made Silk Hose, Mrs. Lucy Savage, 1st pr. 2
Best Knit Counterpane, Mrs. E. Cuthbert, 1st pr. 10
Best Bed Spread, Mrs. B. Williams, 1st pr. 5

Jno. P. H. Russ, C. H. K. Taylor, Wylie Perry, Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

1 Crochet Collar, Miss Maria E. Cooke, 1st pr. $3
1 " D'Oyley, Miss A. Sherwood, 1st pr. 1
1 Box Wax Flowers, Miss Nichols, 1st pr. 3
1 Ladies Mantilla, Mrs E. Hall, 1st pr. 3
2 Best Shirts, Miss B. F. White, 1st pr. 1
1 Shirt Bosom, Miss J. McRorie, 1st pr. 1
1 Ladies Basque, Mrs. C. C. Raboteau, 1st pr. 1
1 Infant's Shirt, Mrs. Alley, 1st pr. 1
1 Ladies Under Dress, Mrs. R. H. Wynn, 1st pr. 2
1 Embroidered Collar and Sleeves, Miss Kuhn, 1st pr. 3
1 Embroidered Collar, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, dip.
1 Embroidered Collar, Mirs V. C. Royster, 2nd pr. 2
1 Lady's Basque, Mrs. Roulhac, dip.
1 Jacket, Miss Rebecca Trull (blind) 1st pr. 2
1 Sett Architectural Drawings, 1st pr. 2
1 Bed Spread and Curtains, Mrs. Kreth, 1st pr. 3
1 Brahma Down Tippet, Miss Maria Partridge, 1st pr. 2
1 Box Hair, " 1
1 Map of N. Carolina, W. D. Cooke, to which special attention is called.
3 Tides, Mrs. T. Patridge, Dip.
1 Large case Papier Mache Boxes, Cabas, Baskets and Filagree Work, H. D. Turner, Dip.
Specimen of Bees Wax, Mrs. J. C. Partridge Dip.
1 Patch Work Chair, Mrs. Wm. Hill, 1st pr. 3
1 Medicine Chest and Medicines, O. A. Bradley, Dip.
1 Box Artificial Teeth, Dr. Benbow, 1st pr. 3
1 Pair Work Screens, Mrs. W. Lewis, Dip.
1 Worked Cushion, Mrs. Nelson, do.
1 Pair Ottoman Covers, Miss E. C. Lloyd, 1st pr. 3
Oil Paintings by Prof. J. J. Eyers of Edgeworth Fem. College, and by Prof. Frerisch of Greensboro' Fem. College, are deemed entitled to a high degree of merit and are equally deserving of a 1st pr. each of 5
2 Leather Frames, Mrs. J. C. Patridge, 1st pr. 2
1 Knit Cloak, Marion Johnson, Dip.
1 Lot of Ambrotypes, T. J. Havens, do.
1 Lot of Daguerreotypes, T. J. Havens, 1st pr. 3
1 Child's Sack, Mrs. Roulhac, 1st pr. 2
1 Collar and Cuffs, Mrs. E. Hall, dip.
1 Baby's Skirt, Miss M. Kuhn, dip.
1 Case Jewelry, C. H. Thompson, dip.

Alfred Dockery, R. A. Hamilton, W. A. Eaton, Committee.

Report of Com. on Essays and Experiments

The Committee on Essays and Experiments, to whom were referred the Essays on the accumulative preparations and application of stock yard and stable manures, report:

That they have examined these Essays by Messrs. R. H. Drysdale, E. L. Perkins and J. H. Bryan, Jr., respectively, and that while they take pleasure in commending each of them, as replete with learning and information on Agricultural Chemistry and useful reflections, and deem each one worthy of publication, they award the premium to Dr. E. L. Perkins of Sampson county, his performance being deemed to conform most nearly to the species of essay for which the premium was advertised.

William A. Graham and Thomas Bragg, committee.

Trial of Speed in Trotting in Harness.—Gray Horse, Ole Bull, belonging to J. S. Ives—*Silver Cup.*

Trial of Speed in Pacing in Harness.—Bay Horse, Major, belonging to J. B. Whitaker—*Silver Cup.*

A. W. Venable, J. A. Whitaker, W. H. Holderness, Tho's. D. Meares, Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Pennsylvania Coal Trade.—The anthracite coal trade is slacking off a little, the tonnage by the three principal lines reaching only 117,751 tons. The whole tonnage for the season reaches, however, the large aggregate of 3,900,457 tons.

For the week ending on Thursday last the Reading Railroad brought down 51,295 tons, and for the year to the same time, 1,952,558 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company brought down for the week 27,481 tons, and for the season to the same time, 893,047 tons.

'Gentlemen of the jury,' said a western lawyer, 'would you set a rat trap to catch a bear?' Would you make fools of yourselves by endeavoring to spear a buffalo with a knitting needle? No gentlemen, I am sure you would not. Then, how can you be guilty of the gross absurdity of finding my client guilty of *man*-slaughter for taking the life of a woman."

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, formerly of Randolph County, N. C., aged 72 years and 8 months. Also, on Tuesday, Mrs. CHARITY PRESCOTT, aged 61 years, formerly of Staten Island, New York. Also on the 22d inst., Mr. JOHN GORTHER, a native of Germany, aged 28 years.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of Bishop Green, near Jackson, Miss., Mrs. KATE S. GREEN, wife of Dr. James S. Green.

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the Land can be had from Alex. McAlister, Kyle's Landing, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this Land if a call is made soon. NEILL McDUGALD.

Lisbon, N. C., Sept. 5. 34*tf

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN,

OF ALAMANCE,

Delivered before the State Agricultural Society of North-Carolina, October 18th, 1855.

The duty has been assigned to me of making to this assemblage of our fellow-citizens the usual annual address on behalf of the Agricultural Society of North Carolina. I heartily wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that it had been allotted to some other person more competent to instruct or entertain. But, though reluctantly, I have undertaken it, that I might, if no other good should be done, show my concern in the welfare of the agriculture of North Carolina and its kindred arts, and my zeal for their advancement and prosperity, under a confident assurance indeed, of the kind consideration of North Carolinians for the imperfections of one who, though long unused to public speaking, is sincerely desirous, in any way he can, of magnifying to North Carolinians their chief calling and office, and endeavoring to make them satisfied with their situation here.

In the first place it is fit, that to all here thanks for their attendance and a hearty welcome should be tendered. The purposes of the Society and the modes of effecting them, are generally known, and we invite the co-operation of all in the good work. Join in our association. Let every one add what he can to the general fund of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competition for improving tillage, perfecting and increasing the productions of the grains, the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits of the earth, our animals and our implements of husbandry, and other manufactures; and exhibit here at our Fairs such things as you have. Indeed, those who bring only themselves are very welcome; for, after all, our men and women are our best productions, and it can only raise a just pride to see them gathered together to extend acquaintance, form friendships, gain and impart knowledge, honor agriculture, and thereby become the more content with our lot being east in North Carolina.

Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and we ask the agricultural community to join in making, acknowledgements to the General Assembly for the pecuniary aid extended to the Society. Its usefulness depends chiefly on its ability to offer and pay premiums to exhibitors to such an amount as may stimulate competition and multiply exhibitions. A proper amount of premiums was larger than could be confidently counted on at all times from the fluctuating and uncertain contributions of annual subscribers and visitors at the Fairs; and, since our last annual meeting, the Society presented to the Legislature a memorial praying such assistance from the Public Treasury as that body might deem requisite to the advancement of agriculture and manufactures among us. I am happy to announce here, that in compliance with the memorial, a permanent annual appropriation of $1500 was made for the payment of premiums, subject only to the reasonable politic proviso, that within the preceding twelve months, the Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses. The appropriation, if not fully adequate to the wants and claims of a people as agricultural as those of North Carolina, is yet of great benefit in many respects, and chiefly as permanently establishing the Society and Fairs, since it cannot be supposed that the farmers and mechanics and traders of the State have hearts so dead to their duty and interest as to let them fail for want of contributions on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion, since the grant, on which the Society has had the opportunity of acknowledging this legislative bounty, and we take much pride and pleasure in doing so.

"Now, it may be asked: Is the agriculture of North Carolina worthy of this public patronage, and of the efforts of some of her citizens to promote and improve it? I answer, Yes—yes. North Carolina is entitled to all, that every one of her people can do to promote her prosperity and elevate her character; and her sons will be amply remunerated for their efforts for her advantage and their own. Our occupations are essentially agricultural, and embrace all its variety of pursuits—planting, farming, breeding of live stock, and the culture of fruits. Until very recently they were almost exclusively agricultural, as there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce difficult to overcome, and but few manufacturing establishments among us. In both these respects progress has been made and is making; and there is good ground of hope, that before long fleets of our own merchantmen will sail from our shores, richly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of sister States and foreign countries; while factories of various kinds, now established in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, not only for the fabrication of the most useful implements of wood, iron, and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispensable. Manufactures are already, without doubt, material helps to agriculture by diversifying employments, increasing the consumption at home of our crops and stocks, and supplying on the spot and without delay many articles needful to the planter and farmer. In time they will become a more distinct, productive, and influential item in our political economy; but never, I think, as the rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As yet, however, the cultivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carolina. It has made us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. We are still so; and it will make us still more so, as it becomes improved and more productive. Why should not the agriculture of North Carolina be improveable and improved, and her sons, engaged in it, as prosperous and happy as those of any other parts of our country? No reason of weight can be given in the negative, if we will but strive for improvement. Every thing is in our favor if we will make the effort and use the proper means; and of that every one may be satisfied if he will observe and reflect on what is around him.

The profits and the comforts of agriculture depend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the facilities for disposing of surpluses of production. The two first, climate and soil, should be congenial to products requisite for the sustenance of the husbandman himself, and in demand for others who cannot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In her position on the globe she occupies that temperate and happy mean, which is conductive to health and the vigorous exertion of the faculties and energies of body and mind, in employments tending more than all others to the hospitalities and charities of life and the other virtues of the heart, and which constitutes a climate, that, in unison with her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the diligent tiller nearly all the necessaries and many of the luxuries required by man. We do not work barely to maintain life; but, beyond that, to realise gains that may be employed in the addition of other things productive of the elevation and refinement of civilized man. Our winters, by their duration and rigor, do not confine us long within doors, nor cause us to consume the productions of our labor during the other parts of the year; but we are able to prosecute our field operations and comfortably pursue our productive employments throughout the four seasons. Though not of such extent of latitude as thereby to create much variety of climate, and consequently of production; yet, the dimensions of North Carolina east and west supply that deficiency in a remarkable degree. The proximity to the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference in elevation between that and the mountains of the west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, produces a diversity of general climate which gives to North Carolina, in herself, the advantages of many countries conjointly. By nature, too, her soil was as diversified and as excellent as her climate. The rich alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fertile vallies of the many long streams—the Roanoke, the Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and Pee Dee, the Catawba, and other rivers, which appear upon our map, besides these of smaller streams, almost numberless, all, at moderate expense of care and labor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other production fit for food. Rice, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, the pea, the potatoe of each kind, besides an endless variety of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found abundantly therein; while higher up the country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and luxuriantly as to afford not little plots on the moist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magnificent meadows to the mountain tops. Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and in such great and increasing demand—to one or the other of which the greater part of the State is eminently suited. Of fruits, melons of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, nectarines and apricots flourish almost everywhere, as do also the smaller, but most valuable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspberry, gooseberry, currants, and, above all, our native grapes, the sweet and prolific Scuppernong and the rich Catawba, which mature well, besides some of foreign origin. When to these are added the fish, with which our eastern waters abound through the year, but are alive in the spring—our naval stores and lumber, our marls, our minerals, gold, silver, copper, and especially the extensive and rich deposits of iron ore, and the coals, one may confidently ask, is there any other country which contains or produces more or a greater diversity of things to sustain life or to bring money? And then let me enquire of you, North Carolinians, what better country do *you* want than your own? I hold it is good enough—too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be dressed and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and much for our fellow man less happy situated. There may at some time be a stint below our usual abundance; but we need never fear a famine here while we work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall a county where maize—which we call Indian corn—grows to perfection. There is no record of a dearth, approaching famine, where the principal crop was maize, as it is here. Our climate and soil are so congenial to the other cereals, that a failure of that crop from an unpropitious season is necessarily perceived in time to provide the others, or some of them, as a substitute.

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and let any man say, who can, whether she be not in every thing as she has now been held up to him. Then, why should any leave her? I trust the period of her people's deserting her and seeking—what they never found—a better place, is near its end, and that they will cleave to her and exalt her by uniting in an effort to render her, by increased fertility, yet more teeming in her productions, and to embellish her with durable and tasteful habitations, gardens and lawns, with substantial farm houses, with orchards and every other thing that can make her beautiful in our eyes and fasten our affections on her. True, the soil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to preserve fertility, but in a great degree to restore that which has been more or less exhausted. We must not blame our ancestors too hastily or too severely, for the system under which the rich vegetable loam they found here was so used up. The labors and hardships of settling a wild country leave but little opportunity for more than preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts of the land as are absolutely necessary for maintaining the colony. Land was in plenty—timber an incumbrance, and labor scarce and costly; so that, in reality, it was cheaper, and the sounder economy in them to bring new fields with their exceeding superficial fertility into culture, rather than manure those which they had reduced by imperfect tillage and scourging cropping. Throughout America the land suffered by the exhausting operations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go on to a certain extent, and then it must stop. When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, necessity forbids a further reduction of the soil, and then the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly; but every degree of improvement furnishes means for still greater, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its original capacity.

If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low condition, much of the land in the State had been brought; and the time came, when, if improvement was ever to be made, it would be commenced. I use the expression, "the time came" instead of "has come," because it is a joyful fact, that some persons in various parts of the State, many in some parts, have improved, and continue to improve their lands and increase their crops—profiting much therefrom in their fortunes and setting the rest of us examples by which we ought also to profit. We have all heard for some years past, that the era of improvement had begun in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn from unquestionable sources, that the intelligent and enterprising planters of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system further than to say, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and embankments, making and applying composts, the use or guano and plaster of Paris, and the field-pea as an ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every one, however, who has the opportunity, by minute enquiries to obtain from those who have put this system into use, detailed information respecting it; and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the planters of Edgecombe, as public-spirited gentlemen, to communicate through our agricultural periodicals, the history of their improvements, and their experiments—as well those in which they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their brethren in other sections.

In other parts of the country, with which I am more intimately acquainting, much improvement has been made, to my own knowledge. Of the counties ranging along our northern border, from Warren to Stokes, inclusive, I have had for about fifty years considerable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco culture. According to the course of that culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than quality, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely. When I first knew it, and for a long time afterwards, there were abounding evidences of former fertility, and existing and sorrowful sterility. Corn and tobacco and oats were almost the only crops. But little wheat and no cultivated grasses were to be seen in the country. Warren and Granville bought the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large tracts were disfigured by galls and frightful gullies, turned out as "old-fields," with broomstraw and old-field pines for their only vesture, instead of their stately primitive forests, or rich crops for the use of man. This is a sad picture. But it is a true one; and there was more fact than figure in the saying by many, whose work of destruction rendered that region so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it was "old and worn out." Happily, some thought its condition not so hopeless, and, cherishing that attachment for the spots of their nativity, within these few years—since the time of river navigation and railroads began—set about repairing the ravages of former days. Do you suppose they were content with less crops, and therefore that they cultivated less land than before, leaving a large area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course. They did not give up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, and corn also; and they added to their rotation, wheat, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to market. But they greatly increased the collection and application of manures from the stables, and the cattle yards, with considerable additions of the concentrated manures obtained from abroad, and protected the land from washing by judicious hillside trenching and more thorough plowing. The result has been, that many old fields have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, the lands generally much increased in fertility, and of course, in actual and market value in the like proportion, while the production has, probably, doubled in quantity and value in all the range of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorable to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For that reason I have thought it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as well aware of them: contenting myself with adding only, that I think I see the dawn of a better day in the county of my own residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most injudicious and destructive cropping may be repaired by good husbandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm, and others which are becoming better known and more attainable than formerly; and thus all outlay will be more than reimbursed at a short day by the increase of products, besides enhancing the value of real estate. Thus will our agriculture be rendered as pleasing and as profitable as that of the the most favored portions of the earth.

Then let me say once more to you, men of North Carolina, stick to her, and make her what she can be and ought to be. For you and your sons she will yield a rich harvest: to some "thirty fold, some sixty fold, and some an hundred fold," according to the skill and diligence with which the tillage of the good ground is done.

The nature of the labor employed in our agriculture is the next subject for our consideration. It is a most important element in the cost, amount and value of production. I very frankly avow the opinion, that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin and of slaves of the African race, is as well adapted to the public and private ends of our agriculture as any other could be—making our cultivation not less thorough, cheap and productive than it would be, if carried on by the whites alone, and far more so than the blacks by themselves could make it; and, therefore, that it has a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country, and the physical and moral state of both races, rendering both better and happier than either would be here, without the other. Of course, I am not about entering into that controversy which has connected itself with the contentions of sectional factions, struggling for political power. It is unnecessary that I should; for every one is aware, I believe, of the nature of the controversy and the motives of the parties to it. It is one of the conservative effects of slavery to impress on us a deep conviction of the inestimable value of the Union, and a profound reverence for the Constitution which created it; and hence we habitually cherish a good feeling, as of brethren, towards our fellow-citizens of every State, and any deed or word tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with it, or to alienate the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were any thing in slavery or the interests connected with it incompatible with that fundamental law, I doubt not that our people would willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye. But there will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitution clearly recognizes our slavery, sustains the rights of ownership, and enforces the duty of service; and I am persuaded, that the obligation of those provisions and their execution will be ultimately pronounced and carried out by those on whom the Constitution itself confers the authority. My purpose, now, however, is merely to maintain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholesome to the moral and social condition of each race. In support of the first part of the proposition, a decisive argument is furnished by the fact that the amount and value of the productions of slave labor in this country exceeds those of similar productions, nay, of all other agricultural productions, of an equal number of men in any other country, as far as they can be ascertained. In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery; since the blacks, by the constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, moisture, and exposure, which are found to be fatal to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if the free men in those States in which slavery prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the employment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyond controversy, simply by the fact, that it is done. Men who are thoroughly versed in the practical operation of any institution, certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling the closer to it as by its natural extension it becomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was continued of necessity and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must own some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all times after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that difficulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery, to capture and enslave the helpless Africans and bring them here, than for us, without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to their own discretion and self destruction. Their fate would soon be that of our native savages or the enfranchised blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of idleness, want, drunkenness, and other debaucheries. But the argument goes only to show that we would have done right, even though enforced thereto by the necessity spoken of—in still holding those people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would not have been and ought not to have been maintained, though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, there are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of our population. When did any man, for example, leave North Carolina in order to get clear of his slaves or of slavery? We have indeed, a respectable and peaceful religious society—less numerous than formerly—who are forbidden by an article in their creed from holding men in slavery. Even they never warred or contended against this institution here, nor sought to seduce or spirit away their neighbor's slaves; but like the quiet and christian men they professed to be, they left us and immigrated chiefly to the States of the North-west, in which slavery did not exist. With that slight exception, the public sentiment is so generally satisfied with the existence of slavery and its propriety here, that it may properly be called universal. Some men have emancipated some or all of their slaves by sending them to other States. But I know not of an instance in which the former owner went with them, or left North Carolina because other owners would not follow their example. On the contrary, when our slaveholders remove, they carry their slaves with them further south, where slavery is, if possible, more firmly fixed than here, because they expect the labor of the slaves to be more productive. Besides, there are many inhabitants of this State who do not hold slaves, some from choice and some from inability to purchase them, and nevertheless, they are content to abide among us and our slaves. And it is also true, that even when those men migrate, much the larger part of them likewise go to the south of us in the thick of slavery, because they hope to make a greater profit from their own exertions. Those facts, which cannot be denied, will bear reflection, and furnish evidence sufficient to satisfy any fair mind that there is an unanimous conviction of our people that slavery, as it exists here, is neither unprofitable, nor impolitic, nor unwholesome. For certainly, though slaveholders, we may claim to possess as clear understandings, and as clear consciences as generally fall to the lot of other men.

It would, indeed, be otherwise, if it were true, as supposed or set forth by some, that slavery degrades free labor, and, consequently, that our population are too proud or too lazy to work, and become, especially slave owners, dissolute and profligate in morals, as well as atrocious tyrants. But that is not true—not at all true; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose it true. It cannot but excite a smile in us, who know the contrary so well, when we are told that white men do not work here, and that they do not because it is considered disgraceful. Why, there is not a country on earth in which honest labor and diligence in business in all classes and conditions, is considered more respectable, or is more respected. We, like every other people, have the idle and the vicious amongst us. But they are chiefly those who have the least connexion with slaves, and particulary those employed in agriculture, and are to be found, without means, lounging about cities and villages. Many most independent farmers, who own slaves, but not enough to make their superintendence full employment, work, they and their sons, with their slaves; and it is sure, that no one here ever treated them or thought of them as disgraced by it. Indeed every one, who by intelligence, integrity, and industry, provides for himself and his household either in the field or at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, is as highly respected here, as in every other well ordered community; and many of them are of great and useful influence in society.

It is a mistake, too, equally notable, that slaveholders are above or exempt from the cares and the business of life; and it is a gross calumny to represent them as the ruthless and relentless tyrants, of whom some persons delight to draw over-charged and exaggerated caricatures. Although the labor of a large slaveholder is not manual, yet it is not the less engrossing and onerous; and the feelings between masters and their slaves in the great bulk of our population is kindly on the part of the former, and affectionately faithful on the part of the latter. Slavery, indeed, is not a pure and unmixed good. Nor is any thing that is human. There are instances of cruel and devilish masters, and of turbulent and refractory slaves, who cannot be controlled and brought into subjection but by extraordinary severity. But these are exceptions, and rare exceptions. Great severity in masters is as much opposed to the usages of our people as to the sentiment of the age, and, indeed, to the interest of the master. Moderation in the punishment of dependents is founded in nature; and unjust, excessive, and barbarous cruelty is not to be presumed; but quite the contrary. The meek man who led the Israelites through the wilderness, and legislated for them by inspiration, understood this better than those who paint us so frightfully, without knowing much about us. In treating of the different degrees of homicide, he had regard to the known motives of the human heart, and thereon founded the presumption, that the slaying of a slave by the master, is by misadventure, "because he is his money," unless it should be rebuked by such excess in the degree or duration of the infliction as to make him "die under his hand," and thus evince that discipline was a pretence, and the killing of designed malignity or wanton brutality. I appeal to every one, if our experience is not in accordance with the divine statute. The same motive induces the master to be observant of the health and morals of his slaves; to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in moderate, though steady labor. That this is the course—the established habit of the slaveholding portion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other nation; which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, and a contented state of mind.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private relations, though it be that of a slaveholder, with the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A political despot is separated from his subjects. He knows them not nor loves them. He sympathises with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not necessarily, is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the superior which generates a humane tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardful alike of the duty and dignity of his position. It is only when the authority is disputed and resisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves, if kept to themselves, unprompted from without, will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor. Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons who have no concern in it, who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in a relation so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the same number of uneducated working men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists labor and capital never come in conflict, because they are in the same hands, and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot refrain from asking your attention. The sad fate of the Indian tribes in the territories, now forming the United States, is familiar to every one. With the exception of a few small remnants, seated among the whites as a degraded caste, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are extinct. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were killed up in wars with the whites, or at their instigation, with each others deprived of their land, and, consequently, with reduced supplies of food by the diminution of game, and brutalized by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet savages. The same fate befel most of those at the South, and from the same causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. There were five large tribes on this side of the Mississippi—the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and the Creeks suffered losses of land and people like the other tribes; but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that, while yet respectable in strength, they got, in some way—by capture or purchase—some negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their whole polity, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wealth. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified property in the lands occupied by each Indian, and worked by his slaves, was recognised by the nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings erected, traffic practised, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education, and religion. And now these tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with enlarged knowledge, property and power; with a printed statute book, with a legislative body, and regular tribunals of justice. Such works hath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operations, under a phrenzy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they thereby should desolate our fields, desecrate our altars, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers? Such philanthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and must gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities against us. But it can only be for a season, and a short season. For, in every part of our beloved country there are men, and, I trust, many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society, however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the constitutional rights of their fellow-citizens—not less their fellow-citizens because living far apart—for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow-citizens at home.

On the remaining point, on which the interests of agriculture, and, indeed, of all other employments depend—namely, the facility of transportation, I have to offer to all North Carolinians heart-felt congratulations. The carriage of bulky and cheap articles long distances in wagons over bad roads, was a great draw-back on the profits of capital and labor for a long time here. Some relief in particular parts of the State was derived from even the imperfect improvement made in the navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and demands of the people; and afterwards resort was had to Railroads. The wonders worked by steam, and railways are indeed astonishing thoughout the world. In no part of it can they be more requisite or beneficial than in this State, the extent of which and the want of navigable waters at only a short distance from the sea, rendered them indispensible. Every one, therefore, ought to commend the legislative policy in providing them, and in extending them from time to time as the funds of the State may be found adequate. It will not, I trust, be going out of the way, while on this subject, to say a word in honor of the memory of a great and good man, who first presented the utility and construction of Railroads to the notice and patronage of this State. I allude to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the late eminent and zealous president of the University. Upwards of thirty years ago he visited Europe on the business of the college, and there saw such roads in use; and soon after his return, I remember, he published a series of essays under the signature of "Carlton," in a newspaper printed in this city, explaining the practicability of their construction and earnestly urging a central one from Buncombe to Beaufort. The novelty of the subject and the dread of the expense, operating upon timid counsels, prevented his suggestion from being then adopted. But it is honorable to his sagacity, that at the late session of the legislature charters were granted for completing a line of Railroad on the very route recommended by him, when probably it was unknown or had been forgotten by the acting generation of legislators, that he had ever advocated the measure. I shall be pardoned for desiring to rescue from oblivion for a brief space longer his early service in a cause now so generally and justly advocated, and of such surpassing importance.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the resources and advantages enjoyed by North Carolina, and her capacity to supply the wants of man, and satisfy his reasonable desires for accumulation and the higher enjoyments of both laboring and educated and more refined men. [illegible] has been done without setting up any [illegible] her, which I do not believe to be well [illegible] or any statement in which I do not express concurrence. In truth I have said [illegible] and I have not sought so much to [illegible] mation as to excite reflection on what [illegible] ready know. For we take no note of [illegible] we see every day, and it is a more common [illegible] not to make a proper use of knowledge [illegible] not to possess it, to fail in duty, not because we are ignorant of it, but because we are [illegible] to it. My purpose has been to present [illegible] with much plainness of speech, things [illegible] can deny, and are fully known among us. You know that all these things are true. If [illegible] let them make their impress on our [illegible] hearts, that we may be duly sensible of [illegible] thankful for, the goodly bounties of [illegible] petence, and wealth, which may be derived [illegible] the agriculture and other occupations of [illegible] Carolina.

I am quite sensible that I have performed most defectively the task set for myself. After the lapse of more than thirty years since I engaged in public discussion, I ought not to have undertaken it, and regret that I did so, especially as this address has been hastily prepared under many disadvantages. I beseech your indulgence, and will make the best reparation now in my power, by promising not to offend in the same way again; and, as I have very nearly arrived at the scriptural limit of man's life, I think I may, in conclusion, safely make the promise. I can not close, however, without asking you once more to cleave to North Carolina. Stay in her, fertilize her, till her, cherish her rising manufactures, extend her rail-ways, encourage and endow her schools and colleges, sustain her institutions, develop her resources, promote knowledge, virtue and religion throughout her borders, stimulate State pride, and exalt her to renown. And may the blessing of Almighty God be upon each one of you, and on all North Carolina, and make her good name and fair fame endless!

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In looking over the Raleigh Standard of the 20th inst., I find some remarks about the articles exhibited at the State Fair. Justice is not done to Messrs. Nelson & Doughty, who exhibited the two finest Buggies at the Fair,—one with top, the other open. Those two buggies were labelled by the Committee with the name of the makers, and where manufactured, and could not easily escape the notice of any person who visited the house. Where credit is due it should be given. The Buggies exhibited by these gentlemen were handsome specimens of workmanship in every respect, and the open buggy cannot be excelled in workmanship, North or South. It was made of white Hickory, handsomely carved, and inlaid with Walnut; the Panels were walnut, inlaid and ornamented with hickory. Not a joint, nail-head, or brad, or screw-head, to be seen. There was no putty or paint on it, but it was varnished the natural color of the wood. The iron work was done in a most superb and beautiful style, being handsomely polished and varnished, leaving it the natural color of the iron. The plate and trimming were done in the best manner, and with great taste and neatness; excelling in workmanship and neatness any Buggy exhibited in the Crystal Palace in New York. If such complete specimens of workmanship as these Buggies would not be noticed more favorably to the Manufacturer, it would be useless to make a good article to exhibit at the State Fair in North Carolina. It might be truly marked *"hands off."* Work should be judged by Workmanship, not costly articles of Trimming or fine Jewels, not of the manufacture of the State.

In the list of Premiums published in the Standard, this open Buggy received a premium: but in the Editorial notices of other Vehicles nothing is said of these, only, that they were "labelled hands off, and we kept off." In the Raleigh Star there is no mention whatever of this Buggy, even in its list of premiums; nor is there in the Fayetteville Observer, which copied from the Star.

On the whole, this Buggy, which was in every respect the most perfect piece of workmanship exhibited at the State Fair, has failed to attract the attention of the Press.

JUSTICE

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 24, 1855.

E. J. HALE & SON:—The communication of Z in the Observer of the 8th inst., in relation to the extension of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road from the Coal Fields, in the main meets my approbation. I had been thinking for some time past of sending you a similar one, but when Z's communication appeared I thought that the move would have been seconded ere now by the people along the line.

The route proposed by Z is perhaps the best, all things considered, that could be found, especially if it should run to the Virginia line, near Mt. Airy, with a view of running it to Charleston, Va., thus connecting the navigation of the Cape Fear with the Ohio River. Would not this be a good scheme for the good Old North State, giving to a large part of the State the opportunity of procuring lime, plaster, &c., which abound in the mountain country in ample supply? By reference to the map it will appear that it is only about 300 miles from Fayetteville to Charleston, Va., to which point Steamboats run from the Ohio river. If this scheme was carried into effect, perhaps it would bring from other States as large an amount of produce to our ports, as some other of our schemes carry to ports in other States, thus causing our trade to balance.

I consider this scheme a State work of the first class, and hope some able hands will take hold of the subject, and treat it as its importance demands.

I subscribe myself Y, and hope to hear from Z. Y.

The Ordnance Department of the United States army have instituted experiments that have resulted in the establishment of a new model for the United States musket, which contains all the advantages of the Minie rifle and others first united in itself. Most of these experiments have been carried on at the Springfield armory by Lieut. Benton, of the ordnance corps, assisted by the gunsmiths and machinist of the armory.

Inventive genius of the Americans.—Few are aware of the marvellous inventive triumphs constantly going forward in this country. A contemporary says:

"We have seen lately, as a specimen of rare American mechanical genius, a machine, costing not over five hundred dollars, invented by a working man, which takes hold of brass, copper, or iron, and turns off complete hinges at the rate of a gross in ten minutes—hinges, too, neater than are made by any other process; also, a machine that takes hold of an iron rod and whips it into perfect bitpointed screws with wonderful rapidity and by a single process. This is also the invention of a working man; and both these machines are superior to anything of the kind in the world. No other process of manufacture can compete with them."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1855.

JUDGE RUFFIN'S ADDRESS.—The whole of this able production will be found in to-day's paper, and we think we could publish nothing more deserving of the attention of our readers.

We wish that it could be circulated extensively at the North. If any thing sensible could reach the minds of the fanatics of that region, Judge Ruffin's statement of the difference between the fate and condition of the Northern and the Southern tribes of Indians, might penetrate there, and call a blush to their brows. The facts are very remarkable.

OVER-TRADING.—DANGER AHEAD.—At the risk of being pronounced an alarmist, we feel that it is our duty to call the attention of our readers to the facts, that North Carolina is still buying more than she is selling; that exchange is decidedly against her; and that, as a consequence, bank notes, which are sent out of the State to pay for goods, are returned upon the banks for redemption, to an alarming extent. Not a week passes without such visitations, by brokers, to Wilmington and Fayetteville, and we believe also to Raleigh, Greensborough, Salem, and probably to every accessible point where a bank is located. The extent of this drain may be estimated by the fact, that, last week alone, $24,000 *in coin* were thus carried off from Wilmington, and $10,000 from this place. Our readers may judge for themselves how long the State can stand such depletion, without a stoppage, partial at least, of the usual accommodations which the banks extend to their dealers. We learn from undoubted authority, that almost any amount of exchange on the North could be readily sold in Wilmington at 2 per cent premium.

We confess our surprise at this state of things. We had supposed that the severe pinch of last spring had taught our people prudence; that the worst, and indeed the whole, of the pressure had passed over. But it seems that we were mistaken; and we now state the above facts to put prudent people on their guard; to induce them to "take in sail," so as to be in a condition to weather the storm, should it burst upon them. A prudent foresight may avert the evil.

As connected with this subject, we must not shut our eyes to the financial condition of Europe, because prosperity or adversity there must affect the commerce of the United States, first in the great cities, and then even in such remote and comparatively small communities as this. All accounts concur in representing that the bank of England is in serious danger of that disastrous step, a suspension of specie payments. Its specie has diminished since the 30th of June last, from ninety millions of dollars to sixty millions; and it has rapidly advanced the rate of interest from 3½ to 5½ per cent. The specie has gone to France and the Crimea.

A letter from Paris, published in the National Intelligencer, says:—

"The coming winter is looked forward to with much dread, not only as regards the army in the Crimea, but also on account of the general position of affairs in Europe. The funds are falling; money is becoming very scarce; new loans must soon be made, both by France and England, which will shake the money market. I thought a third, and even a fourth, heavy loan could be readily obtained in this country; but you will notice how stocks all over Europe are falling, which must also have its effect with you at home. You must not be surprised if you have a money crisis in the United States, for the advanced rate of interest in Europe will doubtless cause large amounts of American securities to be sent home to be sold for account of the present European holders, and the remittances for which must be made in specie. You will probably have a large export of breadstuffs, but not sufficient to pay for the proceeds of the stocks that will be sent back for sale in the United States, and also for your wild importations, which will no doubt still be continued, as we Americans never profit by the experience of the past."

The Baltimore American, in a long review on the state of things existing in England, and the danger impending there, speaks encouragingly of the ability of the United States to escape a similar evil. It says:—

"The effect of this adverse condition of monetary affairs in England and France upon this country will be a question that will engage attention. With the intimate commercial relations existing it is scarcely possible that we shall entirely escape ill consequences from a suspension of specie payments in England and France. But the damage inflicted upon us will be more in the imagination than reality, and its influence can scarcely survive the subsidence of the panic that permits a cool examination of our own condition and strength. There is no probability that Europe can do without either our breadstuffs or cotton, and with these to keep the balance of exchanges in our favor, any large or permanent drain of specie from this country could only be effected by measures which, violating the laws of trade, would be promptly and certainly punished by an assertion of their immutability which those laws would establish at the cost of their violators. The position of the United States is certainly one of strength compared with what it was a few years ago, and if Europe has to undergo the calamities which now appear so imminent, we may grant to their misfortunes our sympathies but will be under no necessity to suffer with them."

Other leading papers in the Northern cities express similar opinions. The price of cotton, however, is lower and lower by every steamer.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders in this Company was held at Mocksville on the 20th inst. 78 shares, (a large majority of the individual stock subscribed,) were represented. Messrs. John A. Boyden and Tyre Glenn were elected Directors on the part of individuals. The State had previously appointed Messrs. Hairston, Kerr and Jones. It was ordered that the Governor be notified of the organization of the Company.

A steam boat company has also been formed and $1800 subscribed to construct a light draft boat to run on the Yadkin as it shall be rendered navigable.

OBITUARY.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of HENRY ELLIOT, Esq., which occurred at his residence on Lower Little River, in this county, on Friday night last, after a painful illness, of inflammation of the stomach and liver.

Mr. Elliot was not only distinguished in the Church of which he was long a consistent and active member and Elder, and as a hospitable gentleman, but also as one of the most active and public spirited citizens of this county, zealously and efficiently devoted to improvements, especially of Agriculture and its kindred interests. His loss will be felt, not only by a large circle of connections, but by the community at large.

Since the above was written, we have received the following:

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Has been in session during the past week, at Sardis Church, in this county, near the mouth of Lower Little River. Rev. Mr. Black, of Moore county, was elected Moderator. The business was disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties.

The attendance of Ministers and Elders was large. On Saturday and Sunday the crowd was very great. Every county within the bounds of Presbytery was represented. The hospitality of a very hospitable neighborhood was exerted to the satisfaction of one and all.

On Saturday morning, when it was announced in Presbytery that HENRY ELLIOT, Esq., had departed this life on the night before—Rev. Adam Gilchrist moved, that Presbytery adjourn to attend his funeral, as a mark of respect for the virtues and graces that adorned his christian character, as well as a testimonial to his character as a Ruling Elder of Sardis Church. The motion was unanimously carried.

On approaching his late residence, and beholding the evidences of a highly cultivated liberal taste, I was strongly reminded of a remark made by Dr. Johnson to the distinguished Garrick: "Ah, David, these luxuries will make it hard to die."

On reaching the Mansion House, which stands on the South bank of Lower Little River, embowered in a large and beautiful grove, of every kind and variety of ornamental shade trees, I found the Rev. Evander McNair conducting the funeral service. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," was the text, from which he preached an appropriate eloquent sermon. After which the body was carried a few hundred yards east of the Mansion House, to a spot selected by the deceased many years ago, and which is now planted with fruit and ornamental shade trees.

The number in attendance at the Funeral was very large, amongst whom were several citizens of Fayetteville.

Two streams of human beings followed his remains to the grave, in nearly parallel lines, some 60 feet apart. The one white and the other colored. The latter numbering between one and two hundred, consisting of the family servants, who gave evidence that they felt they had lost a truly Christian Master.

After a short detention at the Grave, his remains were gently laid within their cold and narrow bed, and on looking round I discovered that the surrounding forest of evergreen pines was bathed in the gorgeous hues of an October setting sun. Not a cloud was visible on the horizon, not a sound was to be heard, save the distant hum of a water fall on his beloved River, softened and mellowed to a gentle murmer, by the intervening grove, beneath which his life had passed away.

Every heart present seemed to be affected by the solemnity of the scene, and every one was ready to declare, that as a Magistrate of the county, as an Office Bearer in the Church, as a friend of Education, Henry Elliot has left no superior behind.

Into the domestic circle we will not attempt to intrude. No pen can portray the amiable characteristics which he there displayed, and yet none ever spent a night beneath his hospitable roof, that did not feel, and to some extent appreciate, that it was good to be there—to witness a naturally loving heart overflowing with kindness and affection towards each and every one who composed his happy household.

He possessed a heart that devised liberal things, and a hand that was ever ready to execute its generous promptings: and we saw more than one mourner at the grave, whose present comfortable position in life can be traced to his aid and kind counsels, exerted in their behalf.

A NEW ASSAULT ON THE SOUTH.—A book has just been published at Boston, entitled "An Inside View of Slavery: or a Tour among the Planters. By C. G. Parsons, M. D. With an Introductory Note by Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe."

The N. Y. Commercial says,—

"This volume gives one of the darkest pictures of slavery in the Southern States that has yet been sketched by the pen of even an abolitionist. Mrs. Stowe calls it "the simple, straightforward narrative of an impartial witness, whose relationships and business brought him into intimate connections with all the phases of Southern society." We doubt Dr. Parson's impartiality, and must say that our personal observation of the slaves in the Southern and Southwestern States does not enable us to verify his statements. Still, we shall not undertake to deny the truth of his statements of the most atrocious cruelties practised by masters and overseers upon slaves. It is possible that the cases he mentions may have occurred, but if so, we are quite sure they must have been the exceptions and not the rule. The Reverend Dr. Adams has furnished the best corrective of such exaggerated, melo-dramatic sketches."

This is a liberal criticism, for which the Commercial deserves credit.

As for Dr. Parsons, suppose he were to exercise his locomotive powers in making a "tour" among the wretched blacks, and if possible more wretched whites, who abound at his own door, (if he has a door,) in all the Northern States. Suppose he were to take "an inside view" of the hovels and the cellars in which human beings—not live, but exist,—without regard to sex or color. Suppose he were to look in upon the Five Points; or upon the more imposing but not more reputable assemblages of the "Free Love" association, where marriage, one of the most sacred of God's institutions, is denounced and contemned; or into almost any house in certain well known streets in any of the great cities of the North. And suppose, after making this "Tour", and getting this "inside view," he were to write all he saw—he need not be at the trouble to *invent* any thing—the *truth* would be quite as much as the world would stomach. Could he not write a book about the filth, the wretchedness, the want, the crime, of his own region? Might he not find that murder, and suicide, and cruelty, and fraud, and injustice, and oppression, are at least as common as among the planters? Yes, he would find all this, and more, which we do not choose to enumerate. Then why not write a book about all that, and endeavor, in his *kindness*, to reform his own neighbors? There can be but one answer: The Abolitionists, who buy any book abusing the slaveholders, would *not* buy one in which their own sins were exposed.

Expensive Amusement.—An article in the Dublin University Magazine states that the present war with Russia costs England and her allies a quarter of a million sterling *per day*.

NEW YORK WHIG CONVENTION.—Thirty counties were represented at the State Convention last week. No candidates were nominated, for want of time and organization; but a determination to stand by the party was avowed. The Express says:

"The Delegates to the Convention represented the best men in the Whig Party, and the best interests of the State,—and they go home encouraged and enlivened in the good work of reorganizing the Whig Party, so to punish the Fusion men, who have broken up the Whig ranks. The nucleus of a great rally is created, which will be felt now and hereafter."

A letter from New York says,—

"I stepped into the Whig Convention room to-night, and heard their Address and Resolutions read, by one of the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser. It was quite an eloquent production, and, barring its anti-Nebraska and anti-extension of slavery notions, quite national and sound. I wished to hear some New York speaking too, but three speeches, dull, stupid, and prosy, tired me out and I left. They don't understand public speaking here. The Convention was small, but in earnest, I think. It has made a mistake in not bringing out candidates, as its voters will stray off. But there are real indications of the revival of the Whig party."

The account of a fatal duel between two brothers-in-law at Savannah, is said to be a hoax.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE CHURCHES.—At the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, in New York, last week, an application was made by a Classis, consisting of 28 Churches, in North Carolina, to become a part of the Dutch Reformed Church at large. The application was debated at great length—the Rev. Dr. How being the principal advocate, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune the principal opponent, of admission. The admission was finally refused, by laying the whole subject on the table, 50 votes to 47. The sole ground of opposition was the existence of slavery in N. C.

We were not aware of the existence of 28 churches of that denomination in this State.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—The following remarkable incident is stated in the papers:—

Fugitive Slave Returned.—The Boston Times states that a colored boy named Jack, nine years of age, claimed by Joseph Tucker, of Mobile, as his slave, was sent to his master from Boston in the brig Selma, Capt. Rogers, on the 18th inst.

Was Jack diseased, or lame, or lunatic, so that he must be a charge upon his master? We know not what else could have prompted the Boston people to send him back.

More official corruption.—The grand jury of New York have made a presentment containing allegations of corruption against the street commissioner and collector of taxes, city inspector, commissioner of repairs and supplies, and commissioner of streets and lamps.

One of the N. Y. Aldermen accused of receiving a bribe has been tried, but the Jury could not agree.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1855.

Proceedings of the Court of Claims, etc., etc.—Hon. George E. Badger closed the argument to-day, in the extra pay cases in the Court of Claims. If these cases are sustained, thousands of others will follow suit. Mr. Badger spoke eloquently for two hours, citing many precedents in support of his claim. The first was the case of Chief Justice Marshall, who acted as Secretary of State and received pay therefor while receiving his salary as Chief Justice of the United States.

New Church.—The colored members attached to the Methodist Church at this place have commenced the erection of a new church building near the Grave Yard, they having bought the site upon which the old Methodist church stood for that purpose. When completed we suppose they design applying to the Conference for a minister, to be paid by themselves.

North Carolinian.

Most Melancholy Accident.—We are called upon to record the happening of a most melancholy accident this morning. As Mr Garrick Holmes, brother of the proprietor of Holmes' Hotel, was driving up Front Street, the horses attached to his omnibus became frightened and ran away, and Mr. Holmes was thrown from his seat and almost instantly killed. How frail is the tenure of human life.—*Wil. Herald.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Agricultural Fair,

To be held at Fayetteville, Nov. 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1855.

The Executive Committee are making all necessary arrangements for the approaching Exhibition, and take this method of calling the attention of the public generally to the fact, that the time for the Exhibition is rapidly approaching.

By a resolution of the Society the Secretary is directed to invite the citizens of other Counties to join with us in the exhibition, *and compete with us for the Premiums to be awarded.*

Every effort will be used to make the exhibition interesting; and as the advantages resulting from such exhibitions are enjoyed by the whole community, it is desirable that every person should take an interest in promoting its success.

The Society thanks the Ladies for the interest they manifested in the last exhibition, and feel assured that they may still look to them for "material aid." There is a large new building on the Fair Grounds, exclusively for their benefit, and we hope that they will make Floral Hall *what they can*, and what we believe *they will make it*—Rich, Rare, and Beautiful. Feeling an interest in their *taking the premium*, we hope they will see to it in time, that no other department excels Floral Hall.

Ample arrangements are being made for the accommodation of STOCK, and we look to the Farmers, who are mostly interested in this department, to have every stall well filled with fine Stock. Nothing adds more to the improvement of Stock than a laudable spirit of emulation among those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and nothing repays them better. Additional arrangements are being made for the exhibition of all Agricultural Products.

The "Mechanic's Hall" will be completed in time, and as our Mechanics can take the premiums *wherever they go*, we call their attention to the importance to them, as well as the public, of a full exhibition in their department.

The Trotting grounds are in *good order*. As this seems to be the most fascinating department to a great many visitors, we call on the "fast men" of the age to contribute their best, or the *slow men* will have to take the premium.

We invite every one to contribute something, and if our friends from the adjoining Counties will join with us in competing for the premiums, they may rest assured that no partiality will be shown any one; but premiums will be promptly and liberally awarded, according to merit.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24, A. M.

The steamship Africa has arrived at this port, with Liverpool advices to the 13th inst.

The war news is unimportant. Sebastopol was quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot from the Russian batteries.

There had been a slight engagement near Kertch, terminating favorably to the allies.

The allied armies were threatening Perekop.

A bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleet was expected immediately.

Resignation of General Simpson.—The Daily News says:—"We believe there is no doubt that General Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended General Eyre as his successor. The Government, however, has declined to accept General Simpson's resignation."

The Bank of England.—The Daily News, in its city article, says:—The most serious change exhibited in the Bank of England returns is the decrease of no less than £659,647 in the coin and bullion; and £778,517 in the reserve.

It was hoped that the drain of specie had been checked; and consols had risen.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.

Commercial Intelligence.—Sales of Cotton for the week 34,000 bales. Prices considerably lower, and there is almost a panic. Sales show a decline of ¼d. Market closed dull. Sales to speculators and exporters small.

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced. Corn steady and unchanged.

Provisions generally without change.

Money market more stringent. Consols for money 87¾.

The European news is of great importance, in a business point of view. Financial disorders in France and England, the natural and foreseen results of the Russian War, begin to alarm the timid, and shake, more or less, the confidence of all. The Bank of England has not further raised the rate of interest, but it were not surprising if it do so,—soon. We find nothing bearing on the stability of the Bank of France. In cotton, there had been almost a panic—prices settling down lower than those received by the Atlantic by a farthing and more. This was partly made up by a rise in breadstuffs.

The allies were threatening Perekop, but "*their advance, for the time, had been checked.*" The Russians are gradually withdrawing their troops from the North forts in Sebastopol, with a view, it is evident, of concentrating upon that second Sebastopol, Nicolaioff, where they have already some 45,000 men.—*New York Express.*

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Launch of the Wabash.—The splendid steam frigate *Wabash* was launched to-day about noon in grand style. She was christened with Wabash water by the young and accomplished Miss Pennsylvania Brice, daughter of the Naval constructor. More than six thousand persons witnessed the exciting scene.

MARRIED,

In Laurens District, S. C., Tuesday evening, 9th inst., by Rev. Dr. Robinson, W. A. McCORKLE, Esq., late of Gold Hill, N C., to Miss EMMA T., daughter of Gen. Jno. Belton O'dells, of Laurens Dist., S. C.

At Mount Pleasant, Rockingham county, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Jacob Doll, Mr. THOMAS M. HOLT of Alamance, to Miss LOUISA M. MOORE, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Moore.

At the residence of Col. R. E. Wynne, Rush county, Texas, on the 5th September, by the Rev. A. H. Watkins, Dr. W. L. BURNEY to Miss MARY J. WYNNE, daughter of Col. Wynne.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Mr. HORACE W. BLACK, late of Newark, N. J.

At his father's residence in Harnett county, on the 19th inst., Dr. ARCHIBALD SMITH McCORMICK, son of Daniel McCormick, Esq., aged 25 years and 9 months.

Thus has one been called from earth whose exalted intellect and spotless purity of character, made him the pride of his family and the idol of his friends. A fair future lay before him, promising in him a bright ornament to his profession and to society: but an early death has cut short these prospects, and clothed many hearts in mourning. But to his friends it is a lasting joy to remember his daily walk, which was near to God; and his Faith, which the King of Terrors could not shake. He returned his spirit to God, who gave it, with the calmness of a Philosopher, with a Christian's hope. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."—*Com.*

Town papers copy.

In Montgomery county, on the 14th ult., MURPHY McRAE, in the 84th year of his age.

It is with deep regret that we announce this victory of the grim monster Death. Taken, as it were, from the midst of an extensive connection, wife, and four children, who deeply feel his irreparable loss. May the bereft family console their sorrow with the soothing thought, that he has been wafted to the climes of immortal felicity. The deceased has spent the last twelve years of his life in piety and religious devotion; the corroding strife, vexatious cares, withering disappointments, and press of business, sometimes rendered him less sociable than others. But in piety nothing caused him to falter. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Death is apportioned to every creature,
And with it is annihilated every feature;
But why mourn departed friends,
When they are destined to happier ends?
Hence let all our thoughts and actions tend
To the abstinence from disgustful sin.—*Com.*

In Iredell county, on the 14th inst., of Dropsy, in the 47th year of her age, Mrs. PAULINA M. LEMLY, wife of Mr. Jacob Lemly.

In Newbern, on the 11th instant, Mrs. MARIA FORBES, wife of Stephen B. Forbes, Esq. and daughter of the late Col. Nathan Tisdale, in her 53d year.

In Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., ELIJAH DICKINSON, in the 66th year of his age, formerly a Commission Merchant of Wilmington.

☞ An account of a death in Arkansas is not published, because sent to us anonymously.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Oct. 24.—Str Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for W Taylor, J W Lett, Drake, Parker & Co, Wm Booth, D & J McRae, W H Carver, M Schermerhorn, W & Overbaugh, E J Hale & Son, P P Johnson, S W Tillinghast, S M Thomas, J H & J Marsing, H McDaniel, R Gray, F L Gorrell, Pemberton & Chambers, J O Boon & Co, Blunt's Creek Co, H L Nyerver, J H Pritchett, A W Steel, Beaver Creek Co, Troy & Marsh, S T Hawley & Son, H & E J Lilly, J & T Waddill, N Gibson, M Ramsey.

Banks' Line, Oct. 27, Str J R Grist, with one Flat, with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh's Line, Oct. 27, Str Magnolia with passengers, and Brooklyn in Tow, with goods for J H Hall, Powers & Co, J G & D Gilchrist, McArthur & Steele, J W Lett, Troy & Marsh, J H Pemberton, G McNeill, A Knight, Drake & Parker.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25—Sc. Brig Triumph from Sackville, N. B., Belmont Locke fm Boston; Schrs. Agnes H Ward and Ellen Caudall fm Little River, J Hope fm Bear Inlet. 26—Schrs Laura fm Bogue Inlet, Virginia fm Philad, Skipjack fm Wrightsville Sound, Ben, and H Hallock fm N York, T Dennison fm New London, Eliza Jane fm Boston, J C Manson fm Shallotte. 27.—Brig S M Cousins fm Philad, Steam Tug Wide Awake fm Philad.

PREMIUM HATS.

MESSRS. G. W. & D. GEE respectfully inform the public that they have a few of those fine Silk and Plantation Hats which took the Premiums at the late State Fair at Raleigh; together with various other styles.

Oct. 25. 49*3

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 29.

BACON—	12½ a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba	40 a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	45 a 48
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a 1 90
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	8 a 8½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	7½ a 7¾	Flaxseed	1 25 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, pr lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	09 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	60 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	50 a
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 52
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	9 00 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	8 75 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	8 50 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	8 25 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	11 a 12
Corn	65 a 70	Crushed	10 a 11
Wheat	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 45	Porto Rico	8½ a 10
Peas	70 a 0 00	New Orleans	8 a 8½
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	10 a 11
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	5½ a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	6½ a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 13	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Prices quite unsettled.

Cotton—The late news has had a depressing effect.

Flour—Market quite firm at quotations.

Wheat—Is wanted at quotation, both for grinding and shipments.

Flaxseed—Sales easily made, and if larger lots were brought in would command higher price.

Spirits Turpentine 37.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 25, hard 2 14. Spirits nothing doing. Tar 2 35. Rosin, nothing doing.

At New York, Flour has advanced; Southern 9 to 10 75. Corn 95 to 1 02. Cotton has declined ½; middling uplands 9¼. Spirits Turpentine buoyant at 47 to 48. No. 2 Rosin 2 37.

On Saturday last, however, cotton rallied, in consequence of accounts of a killing frost at the South; and middling fair sold at 9½.

Meeting of the American Party.

A FULL attendance of the members of the *American Party*, is requested on *this Evening*, the 29th, at the Council Room.

Oct. 27. 1t

Miss I. A. LEETE

WILL open her School on DICK Street, next to Mr. E. W Wilkings, on TUESDAY, 30th inst.

Oct 26. 49-2t

TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the Marlborough Female Academy for the ensuing year. The Teacher will receive the profits of the School, less three per cent. The School has heretofore paid from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each year. A Gentleman and Lady will be preferred; otherwise a Lady will be elected. Applications will be received till the 24th day of November, on which day the election will take place. Address S. J. TOWNSEND,

Sec'y of Trustees.

Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 26. 49*5t

SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 49*3m

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS, Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 49-tf

Town papers copy.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., his Negro man ISHAM,—about 35 years old, rather slender, and weighs about 140 pounds. Isham is slightly deformed, the left shoulder being lower than the right, which causes him to appear to lean to the left when walking from you. It is possible he may have been enticed away by a white woman calling herself Ann Davis, who left the neighborhood on Monday last, as I understand, saying she was going to South Carolina, as they were often seen together before he ranaway. Isham is well known in Chapel Hill and vicinity, as he was raised there. It is likely he has free papers, and under an assumed name will attempt to get to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me at Fayetteville, or confinement in jail so that I get him again. And a further Reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction in our Superior Court of Law, of any person or persons enticing him away.

J. A. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26. 49-tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND Ready-Made Clothing,

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1855.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank and also of the subscribers to the increased Capital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Banking House in this place on THURSDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next, for the purpose of deciding on the mode by which the excess beyond the par value of the shares of stock held by the present stockholders shall be ascertained.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, Pres't.

47-tm

HORSES FOR SALE.

TWO fine well broke HORSES for sale.

JAS. G. COOK

Oct. 29, 1855. 47-2w

Plants, Trees, &c. for sale.

I HAVE now on hand a choice collection of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES, BULBS, TUBERS, &c.; and I flatter myself that I can supply orders for the rarest and most desirable things suitable to this latitude.

Orders should be handed in as early as possible, particularly for large quantities of Apple and Peach Trees. Anything can be packed and forwarded during the Fall, Winter and Spring, with perfect safety. Catalogues supplied. Address,

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman,
Fayetteville, N. C

Oct. 29, 1855. 49-3t

☞ A nice lot of Pompone and other CHRYSANTHEMUMS, of every color, well set with flower buds, in pots, are now ready for delivery.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1855.

WHEREAS, at this Term, it was ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held, on the 3d Monday in December, A. D. 1855, being the 17th day of the month: this is therefore, to notify all suitors, witnesses and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Lumberton on the 3d Monday in December next, as aforesaid. Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1855.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Oct. 25, 1855. 49-3t

Rogers's Store Post Office,
WAKE Co., N. C., Oct. 17th 1855.

NOTICE.—Sometime in the Month of February or March, 1854, I, Benjamin Rogers, of the county of Wake, and State aforesaid, made a limited power of attorney to William A. Rogers, of the county of Robeson, and State aforesaid, for the care and protection of some several servants, then engaged in the Turpentine business, until they were re-hired by certain trustees, or returned to me, or so directed it wrote, and for no other purpose whatever; to which a part was re-hired by said trustees, in March, 1854, and balance returned to me, at which time I considered the agency of William A. Rogers had ceased and was of no effect. But since then, (one or two months back,) I was credibly informed that moneys due to me were paid over to him, and under color of the said power of attorney, and he had received it accordingly, and delays the payment of the same to me or my proper agent. Now, be it known, that I did not consider him agent for collecting or receiving any such moneys for me, or giving receipts, or having any thing further to do with my servants after they were re-hired by trustees, and balance of slaves returned to me. As such, I do hereby revoke any and all such power of attorney, and such agency heretofore and hereafter, and all acts of his in any way or manner touching the same premises in my name, shall be null and void, from that time, day and date above written.

BENJ. ROGERS.

Oct. 23, 1855. 49-3t

NEW LAW BOOKS.

TAYLER'S Law Glossary; Edwards on Bailments; Wheaton's United States State Trials.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Hall & Bollinger, if not previously disposed of, I will sell at public Auction, on 21st day of November, the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop, with the following Tools:

One Engine Lathe, 12 feet; 1 do. 6 feet.

One Large Back Gear Hand Lathe; 1 small do.

One Planing Machine; 1 Upright Drill; 1 Cutting Engine—all in first rate order; 1 Fan, together with Shafting Belts, &c. Also Sash and Blind Machines, Morticing Machines, and Saws, driven by Steam Engine, 12 horse power—new; together with large lot of Patterns for Steam Engines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Circular and other Saw Mills, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplins, &c.; with large lot Iron and Wooden Flasks. Also, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Iron and Steel; 1 Brick Building, 2 stories, 20 X 30.

To any one desirous of engaging in this business a good opportunity now offers, as the Rail Road now building will want large quantities of work done during the coming year, and on River 8 to 10 steamers are constantly running thereon; in the county 7 large Cotton Factories, and 150 Steam and Water Mills. Sale will be positive. For other information, address

JOHN I. HALL, Trustee.

Town papers, Wil. Journal, Baltimore Sun, and Ral. Register copy 4 times.

Also at the same time, one Steam Engine 6 Horse Power; one ditto 30 Horse Power; Boiler, 4 feet diameter, 30 feet long, with two 16 inch Flues; One Circular Saw Mill; Cornshellers; Plows; Saw Mill Castings; 66¾ acres Land on Beaver Creek; 1 share Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Stock; 5 do. F. & Albemarle Plank Road Stock.

JOHN H. HALL, Trustee.

Oct. 24, 1855. 47-4t

Town papers copy.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3 Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.

Oct. 16, 1855 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia. 45-6m

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of LADIES' DRESS and GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, viz:

Muslin DeLanes; Plain and Plaid Merinos; Alpaccas, Bombazines, Black, Plain and Plaid Silks; Talmas and Cloaks; Dress Trimmings, Edgings, Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Bands; a large lot of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children; Kid and Pic Nic Gloves; Woolen Mitts for Children; a large assortment of Bonnets, Silk, Satin, Muslin, Straw and Hair; Misses' Hoods; Ladies' Walking Shoes, Gaiters, and white Kid Polka Boots; Misses' Gaiters, Morocco Ties, and Walking Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Hats and Caps of every shape and quality; Cravats, Stocks, Merino Vests, Shirts and Collars; a large lot of Clothing, warranted to fit or no sale; Boots and Shoes; Buck and Woolen Gloves; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Table Cloths and Towelings; Bed Ticking; Blankets; Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Stripes and Apron Checks; White and Red Flannels; a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Table Covers, Rugs and Carpetings—some very fine; Umbrellas, Traveling Satchels, and Trunks; Port Monaies, Reticules, and a great many other Fancy Articles.

We would be pleased to have persons living in town, and those visiting our place with a view of purchasing goods, to examine our Stock, as we are determined to sell.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
Oct. 8, 1855. 44tf

DRESS UP!
ON WITH YOUR CLOTHING!
Wake up Old Cumberland and the rest of Mankind!

A. J. WOODWARD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, where he purchased, and is now receiving a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Clothing

Of the latest styles, which he will sell cheap for CASH.

His Stock consists of

Talmas, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Fitting sizes, for Youths from 4 to 16 years old.

☞ I will manufacture Pants and Vests and cut for persons wishing it done.

N. B.—I have made arrangements with a House in New York to have Clothing made to order, and those desirous of having their garments manufactured in New York will please call at my store and have their measures taken.

☞ Examine my goods at the Store one door east of J. C. Thomson's Hat and Cap Store, south-west corner of Market Square.

A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 44-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

COW WANTED.

A FIRST RATE MILCH COW. Apply at this Office.
Oct. 15. 44-

Wanted to HIRE,—*Immediately*,

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer. For such an one a good price will be paid. Inquire of
L. BELLINGRATH, or J. H. & J. Martine.
Oct. 9. 43-tf

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.
E. J. HALE SON.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is open for the reception of Students this day, Monday, the 15th inst., under the instruction of the following Faculty:

REV. WM. E. PELL, PRINCIPAL.
Mr. J. H. COLTON, A. B., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Mr. PHILIPP H. HENLE', Prof. of Modern Languages and Music.
Mrs. VIRGINIA C. PELL, Assistant in Music.
Miss LAVINIA J. WATT, Assistant in Literary Department.
Mrs. MARGARET E. HORNE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

The course of study will be thorough, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments, and a high grade of scholarship required in order to graduation. The Trustees and Faculty are determined that the School shall stand in the front rank of Southern institutions, in providing for the physical wants and the intellectual and moral improvement of the young ladies committed to their care.

The Scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each—the first Session commencing on the 15th inst., and the second on the 3d of March next. Pupils can enter at any time and will be charged from the time of entrance at the following rates:

Board, washing, lights, fuel and Tuition in the English Branches,	$85
Latin, French, or any ancient or modern language, each	10
Music, on the Piano or Guitar, each	20
Drawing, and Painting in water colors	10
" " oil colors	20
Embroidery	5
Use of Piano	3
Tuition in English branches in Collegiate Departm't	15
" " " Preparatory do.	10
Incidentals for day scholars per Session	1

For the accommodation of young ladies in town who wish to study or perfect their knowledge of French, Music, or any particular branch, provision will be made for them to attend recitations at particular hours without being connected with the regular classes.

Payments, one half at the entrance of each Student, and the balance at the end of each Session. Deductions made for absence only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars address the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.
Fayetteville, Oct. 15, 1855. 40-tf

THE LAND OF GOLD, by Hinton

R. Helper, 75 cents, just rec'd by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 12.

MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano Forte, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 12. 43-

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor

Man's Friend. A further supply of this Family Medical Books just rec'd by
E. J. HALE & SON.

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS just received and offers for sale—
80 Bags RIO COFFEE,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Bbls. do.
50 Kegs NAILS,
Pails, Brooms, Shot, Lead, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Candy, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

100,000 CIGARS, of various brands, a part of which are prime and cheap.

—ALSO—

NUTS of all kinds.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37-2m

C. E. LEETE

HAS just received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting of

Kerseys, Linseys, Blankets, &c., Boots and Shoes, Saddles and Bridles, Cooper's and Smith's Tools.

—ALSO—

60 Bbls. No 3 Mackerel,
50 Boxes Tallow Candles,
25 " Adamantine do.
50 Kegs Nails,
Sugar House Syrup,
Crockery, by the Crate,
A choice lot of Cigars,
6 Bbls. old Scuppernong Wine.

In the above Stock may be found most any article in the Staple Dry Goods or Grocery line.
Oct. 1. 40-1m

FALL & WINTER.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
250 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.
Sept. 27, 1855 39-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD WAGON MAKER to work in my Shop. Such a one by applying soon will find steady employment, and good wages.
WM. WATSON.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40tf

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

WE will sell the Steamers "FAIRY," "UNION," and 4-13ths of the Steamer "EVERGREEN," all of which are now on the waters of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw.

Fairy's length, 81 feet 6 inches,
" breadth, 15 " 4 "
" depth, 4 " 2 "

measures 54 and 2-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1851.

Steamer Union or Eliza's length, 78 feet 6 inches,
" " " breadth, 13 "
" " " depth, 4 " 2 "

measures 40 and 32-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1850,—machinery all new and in complete order.

Steamer Evergreen's length, 121 feet 6 inches,
" " breadth, 22 "
" " depth, 6 " 5 "

measures 160 and 78-95 tons, and was built in the year 1848,—together with their Lighters, J. R. Blossom, and Republican—one of seven hundred barrels, and the other of nine hundred barrels capacity. Also, two Flats, now on the Cape Fear River—one 650, and the other 550 bbls capacity. Terms will be made easy.

D. D. ALLEN,
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, } Assignees.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS PURCHASING RAGS for me will recollect that I have never offered anything for WOOL or SILK Rags, and will allow nothing for them; but will give 2 cents per lb. for all course bagging and loose paper separate from the Rags.

D. MURPHY.
Sept. 12, 1855. 35-tf

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
S. M. THOMAS

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,
Sept. 27. 39-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth***, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)
Sept. 20. 40-tf
N. B.—Dr. B. will be absent at the State Fair.

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.
WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 23. 3-tf

E. GLOVER

HAS just received, and in store, his FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

which he is prepared to sell very cheap for Cash, or on short time to those who pay when they promise.

Among his stock can be found,

Watches of all Prices,

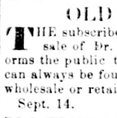
from $8 to $150: a good stock of all kinds of Gold Chains; Seals; Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings; Silver Spoons; Silver Forks; Butter Knives; Cake Baskets; Card Baskets; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Trays; &c., &c.

A Good Stock of Military Trimmings.

A fine lot of CLOCKS, and almost every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Strict attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
EDWIN GLOVER
Sept. 11, 1855. 35-3m

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND
FANCY GOODS.



THE Subscriber is now receiving large additions in his line, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Silver Cups; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Silver and Plated Butter Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets and Candlesticks; Porte Monaies; Fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Double and Single Barrel Guns; Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Percussion Caps; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Canes; Hair, Tooth, Nail and Bather Brushes; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Music Boxes; Accordeons; Flutes; Fifes; Clarionetts; Violins and Strings; Chessmen and Boards; Good Hemming Needles; &c., &c.

W. PRIOR.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired on the usual terms.
Aug. 30. 31-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

10 CASES, assorted, from 7 x 9 to 15 x 26 inches. Will be sold low; and *safely packed*, by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29, 1855. 31-3m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN.

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

House Furnishings.

SILVER Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Castors. Britania Candlesticks, Castors, Lamps, Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.

A good assortment of WAITERS, 10 to 30 inches.

LAMPS—for Oil, Lard and Fluid,—solar and plain; Solar Fluid Lamps, a new article; Oil and Camphine Hanging Lamps.

Tin, Copper and Brass TEA KETTLES.

A great variety of HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCES, some of which have not been sold here before.

Ladies' ***Work*** and ***Traveling Baskets***, a good assortment, and very cheap; superior Scissors.

Together with a BETTER ASSORTMENT of
FANCY and PLAIN, CHINA and GLASS WARE,
than I have ever before offered; with all the
Indispensable Articles
of coarse Wares.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29. 31-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE subscriber having received the Agency for the sale of Dr. Frank Williams' Rye Whiskey, informs the public that a supply of the genuine article can always be found at his store on Gillespie street, at wholesale or retail.
R. MITCHELL.
Sept. 14. 36-6m

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of IVORY, BONE, HORN and EBONY handle **KNIVES** and **FORKS**, and **CARVERS**, of superior quality. Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.

☞ I will keep my assortment always complete.
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Aug. 29, 1855. 31-tf

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
S. M. THOMAS.
Aug. 29. 32-tf

Now on hand, 75 CLOCKS, of various patterns. I will sell at very low prices, and warrant them for one year.
W. PRIOR.
Aug. 30, 1855. 30-3m

ANDREWS & JESUP,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' Articles,
No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
August 1, 1855. 257tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 8, 1855. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it.
THO. J. JOHNSON.
April 16. 92-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 86
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	875 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,846 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,987 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 1¢ per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Strangiaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

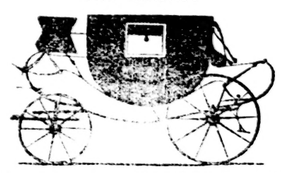
The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
Executive Committee for next Quarter:
Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.
May 24, 1855. 4-Y

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855. 84-

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.
M. McBRYDE.
August 5. 34*tf

DESIRABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.
Oct. 13. 44*tf

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER, (late of the St. Nicholas Hotel,)
Superintendant.
Oct. 1, 1855. 42-86t

FOR SALE.

$5 ACRES of LAND, joining the Town line on the South side of Mallett's pond.
J. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40*1m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th of October, 1855, a bound boy named Ingram Boudon. He is a very bright mulatto, and will probably try to pass for a white man. He is nineteen years old, about five feet seven inches high, weighs 150 lbs., and has a down look. He had on when he left, a black cotton hat, a green calico coat nearly new, and dark pantaloons. He will probably alter his name. I forewarn all persons from harboring him. I will give the above reward to any person bringing him to me, or lodging him in any jail so that I get him. He is probably lurking about in Cswell, or gone towards Fayetteville.
WM. P. McDANIEL.
Lindley's Store, Alamance, Oct. 15. 46*3t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

333½ ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING near the waters of Stewart's creek, joining Malcom McDonald and Miss Christian Campbell. The said Land is in an excellent state of cultivation, there is about four thousand turpentine boxes about four years old, there can be five thousand more opened, there is a good log house and all other out-houses, with a good well, the place is very healthy, is very covenient to church; and the neighbors are very kind, the distance from Fayetteville is eight miles. The land is well timbered with oak and lightwood, and lying on the Yadkin Road. Any person wishing to purchase please come and examine.
JESSE ELLIS.

With the chance of about 900 Acres joining said premises.
MALCOM McDONALD.
Sept. 28, 1855. 40*5t

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 12th November next, I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Mumford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee,
Sept. 5, 1855. 33-lawts

Clinton Female Institute,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the
WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work.
THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,*

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 18, 1854. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.
McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 29tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON,

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Winslow's Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 1-y

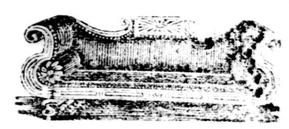
Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufactur-

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c., will perceive the advantage of having them made at home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1852. 3-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete,—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Wash Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 15tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continues to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the ablest good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.
Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by
J. W. POWERS & CO.